CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

Alexinatz Still Held by the Servians.

TURKISH INACTIVITY.

The Great Powers Still Working for Peace.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

The Passage of Russian Volunteers Over the Austrian Frontier.

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

THE SERVIANS STILL HOLDING ALEXINATZ-THE TURKS HALTED NEAR THE TOWN-EFFORTS OF THE POWERS FOR PEACE-ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1876. A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says:—
"The Servians still hold Alexinatz, General Teber-

payeff is sending troops and artillery there from Deli-grad. The Turks have halted near Alexinatz, between Adrovatz and Potarilovatz, apprehending an attack from General Horvatovich. No news has been re-ceived here respecting peace negotiations. The Ser-vians would prefer a continuation of the war to humiliating conditions of peace."

THE POWERS STILL WORKING FOR PRACE. A special despatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Ga-

"The Powers are still endeavoring to induce the Porte to reconsider its resolution, verbally expressed, refusing an armistice. The Porte's written reply is expected shortly. It is stated the Porte earnestly de sires peace and disclaims any intention to make exor ACTION OF AUSTRIA IN INGARD TO THE STRUGGLE IN

TURKEY. A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says:-

consequence of the reproaches cast upon the Austrian government for not preventing Russian people from them by race, it is semi-officially stated that that goverument, after mature deliberation, has decided that it cannot interiere. That government, with other Powers, has taken official steps for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey and the suppression

EXCESSES OF THE PRESS TO BE PUNISHED. "Excesses of the press will be punished by suspension, but the government is not called upon to restrict, through the agency of its police, the expression of na-tional and religious sympathies. But organizations to enable volunteers to cross the frontier en masse will not be permitted."

THE INTEREST ON THE TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1876. The Times says :- "Turkey has paid the interest due August 1 on the loan of 1855." This loan is guaranteed by England and France.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE WAR-TURKISH EF-FORT TO TURN THE SERVIAN POSITION

London, Sept. 9, 1876.

A despatch to the Daily News from Deligrad says the war drags slowly and indecisively, and the situa tion becomes more complicated.

A little stream rising in the Jastrebatz range, and flowing at right angels to the Morava, enters that rive nearly opposite Deligrad. A force gaining the valley this stream can take the Deligrad position in flank, and would find an open road to Krusevatz and the in-terior of Servia, and also to the valley of the Morava behind the Servian position. It is easy to see the importance of this small valley.

A strong Turkish force occupies the Jastrebatz hills. Its object is to gain the stream mentioned so as to outflank the Servians at Deligrad. Tehernayeff is straining every nerve to defeat their purpose. His weakest point is at the village of Djunis, where there is a break in the heights now fortified by the Servians, e capture of which is necessary to the success of the Turks. Tehernavell's strongest fortifications are here. The Turks have advanced and been repulsed several

times.
RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARRIVE IN BELGRADE. A despatch to the same journal from Beigrade reports that 220 Russian private soldiers arrived there on Thursday.

Their advent is considered significant, as all of the Russians who have previously come to enter the Servian army have been officers or Red Cross men. Orders have been issued that any Servian who muti-

lates himself to avoid military duty shall be punished with death or imprisonment. The Podgoritza forces intended for the relief of Me 'un,

forming the Turkish right wing, were withdrawn yesterday, and their positions were immediately occupied by the Servians.

A special depatch to the Times from Vienna savs :-What resolution was adopted by the Cabinet Council at Constantinople on Wednesday is not known posttively, but it is certain that the proposal of an armis tice only was not accepted, and that conditions of peace were formulated.

SPAIN.

INVIOLABILITY OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES

MADRID, Sept. 8, 1876. At a Cabinet council it was decided to notify the provincial authorities that while the constitution for bids manifestations offensive to the Catholic religion. proper respect for the inviolability of Protestant churches and cemeteries must be enforced.

ENGLAND.

Silver to-day is quoted at 61 %d.

THE PRICE OF SILVER. Loxpon, Sept 8, 1876

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1876. The weather is unsettled and cold.

REVIEW OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

FOR THE PAST WEEK. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8, 1876. The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Associa-

tion in its review of the week ending last night says:"Cotton has been in active demand throughout the week, and quotations of the leading descriptions are slightly higher. American has been in very good request and advanced 1-16d, in medium and about 14d. in lower grades. Sea Island has been in moderate de mand at steady prices. In futures considerable business has been done, and quotations of American are about 1-16d, higher."

DEVIEW OF THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8, 1876.

A leading grain circular says:-"In the British markets generally wheat has been slightly dearer, but millers having previously supplied themselves the demand proved mactive. Meantime growers have continued to offer scanty supplies, partly on account of untavorable weather for threshing and partly from unsatisfactory prices. In face of a delicient yield, complaints of which are becoming more as panel

frequent, business on the spot has been moderate, wishout quotable change in prices. In the market today there was only a moderate attendance of millers. Wheat was steady at Tuesday's prices, but the transactions were small. For flour there was a fair consumption demand. For corn there was a good inquiry and rates were well supported."

THE ST. HYACINTHE FIRE.

IT ORIGINATED FROM THE TORCH OF A MER-CENARY AND BECKLESS INCENDIARY. ST. ALBANS, VL Sept. 8, 1876.

A most startling and well founded statement comes to the Herand representative from St. Hyacinthe, the once prosperous and thriving village of Canada, which was laid in ashes last Saturday by a fire which sacri-ficed several lives and left thousands of people homeless and in utter destitution. The authorities investigating the origin of the conflagration became convinced that it came from the torch of an incendiary. For the past five days they have had under arrest a Frenchman named Magicire Blanchette, on suspicion of being the guilty party, and the theories of the officers have at

On Wednesday the younger brother of Blanchette swore before the police magistrate of St. Hyacinthe that his brother Magiotro made an offer of \$25 and a suit of clothes to him if he would burn the building

that his brother Magloire made an offer of \$25 and a suit of clothes to him if he would burn the building and stock, but that he refused to do so. He also swore that the fire was caused by his elder brother, who arranged a torch so that he was out of town before the fire was communicated to the building.

Blanchette's insurance was \$1,100 on his stock, which, it is said, was not worth \$400.

It is also alleged by many of the inhabitants of St. Hyscinthe, who have known Blanchette for years, that he at one time had a joint insurance on his own life and that of his wife, and when on one occasion during the illness of the latter he was pressed to pay an account he stated that it would soon be paid, as his wife would not live, and he would be able to realize the amount of the policy. But Mme. Blanchette recovered, and Blanchette himself after a while became ill. His policy was just expiring, and as he had no money to renew it he was inconsolable. A priest visited him and advanced him the money for the renewal of both policies. Blanchette, however, simply renewed the policy on his own life and kept the rest of the money advanced him in his pocket. About a month ago, among other trouble,
and he told his younger brother that the only way out of their difficulties was to burn their stock and premises. The authorities are fully satisfied that Blanchette is guilty, and the oath of his own brother is considered positive proof.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN CHARLESTON-PUBLIC PERLING STILL UNEASY-DISPERSION OF THE COMBAHER STRIKERS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8, 1876. All night the colored militia and white clubs re mained at their places of rendezvons under arms, but no serious disturbance occurred. A party of passing Montgomery Guards, and the fire was returned by the

Montgomery Guards, and the fire was returned by the blacks. Excepting this and one or two other minor disturbances, the streets were quiet after midnight.

PUBLIC FEELING UNKARY.

The public feeling still continues one of deep uneasiness. The blacks talk of having a terchlight procession to-night, and efforts are being made to prevent it, for trouble will probably grow out of it.

By the intervention of Congressman Small the Combahee strikers have been induced to disperse without further molestation of those laborers who continue to work in the rice fields.

CHARLESTON QUIET.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8-Minnight. The city is perfectly quiet. The streets are being patrolled by detatchments of white clubs. A meeting of colored democrats was held to night, under the pro-tection of a strong guard of whites, armed with Win-chester rifles. There was no disturbance.

THE NORTHFIELD ROBBERS.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH THE ESCAPING BANK

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 8, 1876. A report has been received here that the posse of citizens who were pursuing the robbers who raided Northfield yesterday overtook them last night, when a fight ensued, during which one of the robbers was wounded. They then escaped through the woods. The pursuit is being continued. There are no partic-

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 8, 1876. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was sold at auction to-day, and knocked down to William F. Buckley at \$450,000 for the road and \$50,000 for the land grant. It is understood that the road was bid in for Andrew Pierce, Jr.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, SEPL. 9-1 A. M. Probabilities

For Saturday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States southerly winds, stationary temperature and pressure, partly cloudy weather and local rains, possibly followed by cooler portherly winds in Western Texas and by northeast winds on the Carolina coast. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer,

northeast winds, and cooler, partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, rising barometer, north and east winds, and cooler, partly cloudy, followed by clear weather. For the upper lakes, northeast winds, rising barom

ter, and cooler, partly cloudy or clear weather. For the lower lakes, northeast to northwest winds. cooler, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rising For the Middle and Eastern States, north and west

winds, stationary or rising barometer and cooler, partly cloudy or clear weather. The Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers will con-

tique stationary or rise slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as in-dicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1875, 1876, 1876, 1875, 1876,

CUBA LIBRE.

The agent of the Republic of Cuba in this city, Mr. Miguel de Aldama, has received tidengs from Cuba Libre of the capture and sacking of Las Minas by the patriots on Friday, the 25th of last month. The city in question is situated near the northern shore of Cuba and on the railroad, between Nucvitas and Puerto Cuba and on the railroad, between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. The city is surrounded by fortifications and stockaides of jique, one of the hardest woods found in the West Indies. The attacking party consisted of a large body of infantry and cavairy, who entered the city with scarcely any resistance. The Spanish garrison took relage in the forts around the city. The insurgents immediately commenced pillaging the head-quarters of the "Quartermasters General' Stores of the Central Department." After helping incenselves to all the monitions of war they needed, the insurgents sacked the fown without the signlest opposition being offered them by the Spanish troops, who remained hidden in the forts, and after a stay of eleven hours, vacaded it without being molested in their retreat.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. This is Mr. Sothern's last night at the Fifth Avenue

"Life, a Comedy of City Types in Four Phases," is the title of Mr. Daty's new play. Miss Amy Fawsitt and Mr. Coghlan are in the cast.

At the conclusion of Miss Clara Morris' engagement at the Union Square Theatre she will "star" in the principal cities under the direction of Mr. John P.

The ballet corps of thirty persons, with two premicres, for the spectacle of "Baba," at Niblo's Garden, together with Mr. and Mrs. George F. Devere, have arrived.

The Centennial Musical Festival in Philadelphia will begin at the Academy of Music September 20. There will be ten concerts given under the patronage of the Women's Centennial Committee, assisted by the Women's Centennial Chorus, and under the direction of Theodore Thomas, whose orchestra will be reorganized for the occasion. The profits will be used to maintain the Women's Centennial Chorus during the next year. After this festival Mr. Thomas will give a series of concerts in New York, beginning at Steinway Hall the Grat week in October. The symphony concerts, with public rehearsals, will take place

TWEED ARRESTED.

Government at Vigo.

"COUSIN HUNT" ALSO.

Imprisoned in a Fortress-The "Old Man" Incommunicado.

WHAT IS SAID IN THE CITY.

Opinions of Politicians and Consul Uriarte.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CARLE.]

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1876. William M. Tweed was arrested yesterday at Vigo, a port in the northwest of Spain, near the Portu-

He was on board a Spanish merchant vessel called the Carmen and was travelling under the name of

Tweed was accompanied by a man who gave his name as William Hunt, who is reported to be a consin of his

IMPRISONED IN A FORTRESS. Both are imprisoned in the fortress of Vigo pending the action of the American government.

THE ARREST A SUBPRISE IN NEW YORK. No greater surprise could possibly have struck the ceople of New York city than that which came to them yesterday afternoon when it was announced that William M. Tweed, the mammoth rascal of the century, had been arrested in a Spanish port. "He has been ar rested in Vigo!" "Where is Vigo-what kind of a place is Vigo?" was the first question asked by every one. It was not credited by the majority of people in New York that Tweed had been arrested at all, and those who doubted it, among whom were a number of the sympathizers of Tweed, explained their doubts by saying. 'Oh, well, he can't be extradited for anything; he has'nt done anything that will bring him back." Those who had some legal knowledge, and who held neetings in the barrooms of hotels and in public places, argued that he could only be brought back for a capital offence, and he had not committed murder.

In the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was stated by a well knows republican politician of this city that Governor Tilden must have forced Sheriff William C. Conner to execute his mission by finding Tweed in order that it might hurt the republican party and add laurels to the brow of the democratic candidate for President. He also stated that Tilden was determined to carry out his boast of being the champion reformer of the century by bringing back weed to suffer the penalty of his crimes, but that he pelieved if Tweed came back he would do more harm than good to Tilden.

The scene at the Hoffman House last evening at late hour beggared description. There had been some private cable despatches received, it was said, friends of Tweed, to the effect that he been in London a week ago, and man declared that be knew that Tweed had been in Edinburgh with three American friends when the Scottish team left for the United States. It was also stated that Tweed was short of money, and had become tired of wandering about like an Arab all over the world. A Seventh ward politician, who had been intimate with Tweed some years ago, said to a HERALD reporter :-

omewhere, and Dick has told him how the American shook him in Egypt and wouldn't drink with him, and Iweed, remembering the fate of Jim Sweeny in Paris, egan to have an idea that it would be better to come back to Ludlow street than to hear the Dutchman talk bout things that he didn't know."

It was understood that Tweed had borrowed \$200,000 of Ingersoil before he left America and that he had also porrowed from a number of American friends other large sums of money, and, in view of his difficulties abroad would not be able to pay them unless he had his property back.

By the Republican National Committee, helding its sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the news of Tweed's arrest was believed to be true, and General Kilpatrick manifested a good deal of interest in regard to the and who came in in twos and threes, became immediately excited when they heard the report, and stated that it was a well planned, long delayed and sudden at-tempt of Tilden to carry the State of New York. The chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of New Jersey, Mr. Colt, stated that he believed the news to be true that Tweed had been arrested. And the friends of Tweed are very bitter and denounce Tilden in unmeasured terms, declaring that he has forced Sheriff Conner to "squeal," as they call it, on the "old man,"

STATEMENT OF THE SPANISH CONSUL-A despatch was received last evening announcing the arrest of William M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain. A representative of the HERALD called upon the Spanish Con-spi General, Mr. Hippolito Uriarte, and asked him if The Consul General said it had not, and if such an arrest had taken place his office would not have been notified officially. He doubted story for several reasons. The fact that there was not an extradition treaty with Spain would render the accuracy of such a statement nearly highly improbable. There were only two ways in which he might be arrested in Spain. One was for the breaking of some local law and by order of the King, at the direct request of the United States government. Tweed was not at all likely to break the local law of the land, and it was very certain the United States government had made no demand for him.

when questioned as to the report, declared that he placed no confidence in it. When asked where Sheriff Conner was to be found he stated that he was in the country, where, he believed, Mr. Tweed is. When asked for the address of the Sheriff, that he might be communicated with by telegraph, he professed to be ignorant of it. When asked, "Is it possible that the Sheriff is at Saratoga, Lake George or Long Branch or elsewhere," and might receive a cable despatch that would not come through the office," this deputy, with a broad grin, assured the reporters that such a despatch would e official business, and as such would pass through the hands of Under Sheriff Cumming, of New York county, When asked if any despatch had arrived indicating th arrest of the "great hider" the Under Sheriff smiled and said, "No." He ventured the opinion that there was nothing in the report.

Major Quincy, order of arrest clerk, to a reporter. expressed the belief that the rumer had been started for political purposes and that there was nothing in it THE RECORD OF TWEED.

There was a rumer last evening that Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, who is directly a subordinate of Sheriff Conner, has been for some days arranging and looking up all the details of the malicasances and offences of the criminal Tweed by or through the order of Governor Tilden, who is, of course, the superior of Speriff Conner. And it is understood that these records are to be sent to Europe that they may be produced in open court to secure his detention, if necessary, and to competation to return to

Vigo is a seaport town of Spain, situated thirteen miles southwest of Pontevedra, in the province of the latter name, and near the frontier of Portugal. It has an excellent barbor and a considerable export trade in

TOM ALLEN, THE PUGILIST.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8, 1876. here claiming that it is impossible to obtain fair play in this country, and announcing his withdrawal from the

THE INDIAN WAR.

The "Boss" Taken by the Spanish Crook Striking In for the Black Hills.

> SHERIDAN'S ARRANGEMENTS

Soon Be a Large Surrender.

The Lieutenant General Supposes There Will

Sitting Bull's Invitation to the Tribes in Wisconsin.

Story of a White Man Who Witnessed the

Custer Massacre.

The Inter-Ocean's Bismarck special says :- "De spatches from General Crook's command, dated September 5, Headquarters, Heart River, thirty miles from Little Missouri and 100 miles from For Lincoln, reached here by a courier to-day. After departing from Terry, August 24, Crook followed the trail leading south some 200 miles. He ex-perienced considerable delay on account of heavy and continuous cold rains, and considerable sickness exists among his troops, who are greatly discouraged. Judging from appearances around where the command was encamped on the 5th, the Indians seemed to have scattered in many directions. The troops were on short rations and

in that country and take care of any hostiles found there. It is supposed Terry is still following the northern trail on the north bank of the Yellowstone.

the horses much broken down. The command was making for the Black Hills, and will

await supplies there. In the meantime they will scout

SHERIDAN'S REPORT TO THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON Sent & 1876. The following telegram from General Sheridan was received at the War Department this afternoon :-

received at the War Department this afternoon:—

General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:—

General Crook communicates with me from the head-quarters of Hart River, under date of September 5, that the trail no followed had scattered until it could not be pursued any ferther. He says he has provisions for fen days, and will strike in for the Black Hills, where he wants supplies sent him. I am a little sorry he did not go back on his old trail to his old camp, where it seems all orders and directions about the hutting of a portion of his command have been kept, instead of having been sent him. This deranges and embarrasses the arrangements already made for General Crook for the winter, but I will endeavor to make such modifications as will still carry out the original programma.

gramma.

Twelve Indians came in yesterday to Cheyenne Agency to ask for terms for hostiles. They were disarmed and made prisoners, and word sent out to the hostiles that they could come in on these terms. The indications there and at Standing Rock are that there will soon be a large surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

ATTACK BY THE INDIANS IN THE BLACK HILLS-TWO WHITE MEN KILLED.

CHRYENNE, Wy. T., Sept. 8, 1876. Mr. Ingraham, who came into Rawhide Springs—the present terminus of the Black Hills telegraph line reports that on Sunday last fifteen Indians attacked his party on Indian Creek, and two men, named Ganor and Kearns, of Golden City, Col., were killed. A defensive position was maintained by the whites until ten of the Indians were killed or wounded, when the rest abandoned the field. Mason's outfit coming up then assisted in the burial of the dead,

Small parties of Indians have been seen in the vicin ity of the telegraph camp for several days past, all SITTING BULL SEEKING ALLIANCES WITH THE WISCONST

INDIANS. The following was received at the Indian Bureau to. day from Agent Bridgman, in Wisconsin.

day from Agent Bridgman, in Wisconsin.

Kenerica, Wis., Sept. 2, 1876.

Hon. J. Q. Smith:

Some two weeks ago a rumor from the Pottowntomies came to the head chief of the Menomonees, asking him to meet with the representatives of the Chippewas, Pottowatomies and Winnebego tribes, at a convention to be held on the Wisconsin River, there to meet a delegation from Sitting Buil, with a view of inducing the said these to join with him against the United States.

In a consultation of the bead chief with two or three of the other most prominent chiefs of the Menomonees they were divided as to giving their agent any knewledge of the matter, so that information respecting the gatherings of these tribes in Wisconsin has not reached me until to-day. The head chief of the Menomenees reports that no representative of this tribe was present, but thinks it possible that he may Menomences report thinks it possible that he may yet be able to tell me what was said and done at said council.

JAMES C. BRIGMAN.
United States Indian Agent.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TRADING AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept 8, 1876. The following is the order sent out by the Commis sloner of Indian Affairs to the various Indian agents :-DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,)

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Appairs,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1876.

Washington, D. C., August 22, 1876.
Size—Referring to my telegram of January 17 last, directing that sales of arms to indians be stopped, you are now advised that all sales of arms to either whites or Indians by parties bolding licenses as Indian traders must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If an instance of such violation occurs you will revoke the license of the offending party and report the case to this office for further action. Very respectfully, &c.,
J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner.

GENERAL SHERMAN HOLDS TO HIS FAITH IN CROOK AND BELIEVES HIM A SPLENDID IN-DIAN FIGHTER-DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1876.

The General of the army, having had his attention called to the many strictures passed upon General Crook's unsuccessful mode of fighting the hostile Sioux and his fruitless campaigns, was asked whether he had changed his exalted opinion of him. He replied, "Oh, no. One must be on the ground to judge correctly of what is transpiring. They have a better idea in Europe of the vast extent of this country and the broad expanse of territory on the plains than our own people. Indian disturbances occur in Texas and persons ask what are Crook and Terry doing, not thinking for a moment that they are nearly 3,000 miles away, perhaps at as great a distance as exists between the two continents." General Shorman still contends that General Crook is a spiendid officer and Indian inghter, notwithstanding the severe criticisms of the correspondents and of the Montana press to the contrary. The evident dissatisation reflected in Lieutenant General Sheridan's despatch to General Sheriman to-day is commented on here as indicating his disappointment and displeasure with General Terry. General Shorman says that, as he expected from the start, the Indians will be heard of now at the agencies; but many others, experienced in Indian affairs, do not agree with him. Sioux and his truitless campaigns, was asked whether

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8, 1876.

WHAT AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE SLAUGHTER TELLS-THRILLING IF TRUE

The Pioneer Press and Tribune publishes an interview with an old trapper named Ridgely, who has been for a long time in the Yeilowstone country and claims to have witnessed the Custer massacre, being i prisoner in Sitting Bull's camp, and seeing every movement of the troops. He was taken prisoner last March and kept in the camp of the Indians ever since until the Custer massacre. He was kindly treated while there. He says Sitting Bull organized not to fight the whites, but to drive miners from the hills Previous to Caster's attack mounted couriers from Sitting Bull's camp had for eight days watch forces, its division into small detachments being noted with manifestations of extreme delight. Ambuscades were immediately prepared, and while the indians atood ready for an attack, many of them clambered on the side of the bill overlooking Custer's line of march. The Indian camp was divided by a bluff, a point of which ran toward the Rosebud. and in the direction of one of the available fords of the river to the camp. By this ford Custer followed their trail down to the water's edge. There were but twenty five tepees visible to Custer, but there were seventyfive double tepees behind the bluff not visible.

THE SIGHT THAT RIDGELY SAW. ter attacked the smaller village, and was imi diately met by 1,500 or 2,000 Indians, in regular order of battle. Every movement was made with military precision. Ridgely says he stood on the side of the hill, where he had a complete view of the battle, which was not more than a mile and a half distant. Custer began the fight in the ravine near the ford, and fully half of his command seemed to be unnorsed at the first fire. Then the soldiers retreated, and were shot on the way with astonishing rapidity, the commanding officer falling off his horse in the middle-of the engagement, which commenced at eleven A. M. and did not last more than fitty five minutes. After the massacre of Guster's forces the Indians returned to camp with six soldiers as prisoners and, delirious with joy over their success, those six were tied to stakes at a wood pile in the village and were burned to death. While the flames were torturing them to death, the Indian boys fired red hot arrows into their quivering flesh until they died. Sitting Bull was met after the fight and he exultingly remarked that he had killed many soldiers and ene damned general, but he did know who ho was. The squaws then armed themselves with knives, visited the battle field, and rotbed and mutilated the bodies of the soldiers. While those soldiers were being burned the Indians turned their attention to a force, evidenty. Reno's, attacking the Iqwer end of the village. Ridgely says Guster's command had been slaughtered before a shot was fired by Reno's force, which attacked the lower end of the camp about two closek P. M. The Indians returned in the evening and said the men had fought like the devil, but Ridgely says they did not make a statement of their losses. They said the soldiers had been driven back twice, and they piled up stones and the attack was unsuccessfui. The prisoners were

were said the attack was sinsuccession. The prisoners were were unable to state who they were. One was noticeable from his small size and gray hair and whiskers. Reno killed more indians than Cester, who fell in the midst of the fight, and two capitalis, believed to be yates and Keogh, were the last to die. The night after the massacre the Indians were wild with delight, and many were drunk on whiskey skolen from the whites. The squaws performed the duty of guards for the prisoners, and, becoming drowsy, Ridgely and two companious escaped, securing ponies, and began their long journey homeward. The party ate game, and lay in the woods four days to avoid the Indians.

the woods four days to avoid the Indians.

SITTING BULL'S GAIT.

On his way his horse stumbled, breaking Ridgely's arm, but the party finally reached Fort Abercromble and thence Ridgely came here. He describes Sitting Bull as a bait-breed, of large size and very intelligent, with a peculiar gait to his walk.

FOUR INDIANS HANGED.

AN EXECUTION AT FORT SMITH DEFORE A HOLIDAY CONCOURSE - FIFTEEN LIVES STRANGLED IN LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8, 1876. The following report of the hanging at Fort Smith

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8, 1876.

The following report of the hanging at Fort Smith was received to-night:—

FORT SMITH, Sept. 8, 1876.

To-day the court yard of the United States District Court was the scene of another execution, by which four Indians—Osee Sanders and Sinker Wilson, Cherokees; Sam Peters, a Chectaw, and Jack Valley, a Pecria—paid the penalty of crimes committed in the Indian Territory. The number of speciators at the execution was very large, Wagon loads of people poured into the town on the previous evening, and the streets were literally jainmed; but everything passed off in an orderly and quiet manner. At cleven o'clock the please assigned them and made preparations for the plunge into eternity. They were seemingly unconscious of their situation. After the death warrants were read and interpreted religious exercises were fold, the prisoners bade farewell to all, the ropes were adjusted, the black caps arranged, and at five minutes to twelve o'clock the notice preligious exercises were fold, the prisoners bade farewell to all, and four souls were launched into eternity.

The Independent of this place says that this execution makes a sum total of fitteen lives sacrificed within a year by the sentence of the same Court, on the same spot and gallows—six on September 3 of last year, five on the 21st of April last and four to-day—nine having suffered the extreme penalty of the law in less than five months.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8, 1876. The general session of the Social Science Associatio closed this evening. During the morning an interesting account of the English prison system was given by Captain W. Talbot Henry, of the Model Prison, Brix-too, Papers by Professor Watson on "Technical Educa-tion," by E. M. Haines on "Township Organization," by Mr. Juengston on "Socialism in America," by Mr. Bradford on "Civil Service," by C. W. Hassler on "Railroads," by Dr. Spaiding on "Near Sight in Subools," by Dr. Lincoln on "School Architecture," were debated.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A NEW ISSUE OF FIVE MILLIONS OF BONDS There was a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the above read. There were present, in the daily meetings, Chanceller Williamson, of New Jersey, and Mr. E. C. Knight, President of the Bound Brook and Delaware Railroad. A reporter of the Herald visited the office of the company, No. 119 Liberty street, but the President, Mr. John Taylor Johnston, had gone home, and the only officer to

found was the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Knox. The following conversation ensued:—
"There are some rumors in Wall street, Mr. Knox, that there has been a meeting of the Executive Committee of your road. Is this so?"
"No. We have had a meeting of directors, and two gentlemen from Philadelphia have been elected to fill vacancies."
"Will you give me their names?"

vacancies."
"Will you give me their names?"
"Edward C. Knight, President of the Bound Brook and Delaware Railroad, and Henry Lewis."
"What gentlemen have retired?"
Mr. Knox preferred to be silent on that subject. The reporter then broached the main object of his

"There is a rumor that your road is about negotiating a new mortgage. Can you give the Herand any
particulars in regard to this?"

"It is true the Board have authorized the issue of
a mortgage of \$5.000,000 for certain purposes"

"That would be a third mortgage, would it not?"

"Yes."
"Will it be negotiated here or abroad, and have you any idea what such a loan wedlid command at this time, when the company's credit has been so shaken by events in Wall street?"
"No: I have no information to give on any of these points."
"Is Mr. Johnston to remain in the company if a reconstruction takes place?"
"Mr. Johnston is President and I suppose he will
stay so."

stay so. "
The reporter withdrew after the above conversation which established the two important facts that a directors had been elected and that the corporativere about to add to their indebtedness \$5,000,000.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT. Commodore Vanderbilt was much easier last night and his physicians are of the opinion that no immed ate danger need be feared. During the earlier portion of the day he was rather restless, but toward evening showed signs of considerable improvement, and con-versed freely with Dr. Deems and William H. Vander-bilt. A number of other visitors called, but, by the advice of Dr. Eiliott, were not permitted to see him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Dr. José de Saldanba, of the Brazilian Centennial Commission, and Captain Semetschkin, of the Russian Navy, are at the Buckingham Hotel, Major General John M. Schofield, of West Point, is at the Windsor Hotel. Judge H. H. Powers, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, is at the Union Square Hotel. Captain J. C. P. de Krafft and Pay Director J. George Harris, United States Navy, and Adna Anderson, Receiver of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Rallway Company, are at the Everett House. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and Charles E. Smith, of Albany, are at the Filth Avence Hotel General Gadolin, of the Russian Army, is at the Hoffman House.

DIED. MEINKER.—On Friday, Many, daughter of Herman and Beckie Meinken, seed 8 months and 15 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 500 West 44th at., corner of 10th av., on Sunday, at half-past one o'clock P. M. [For Other Deaths See Sixth Page.]

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